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VOL. 19, NO. 3

OCTOBER, 1958



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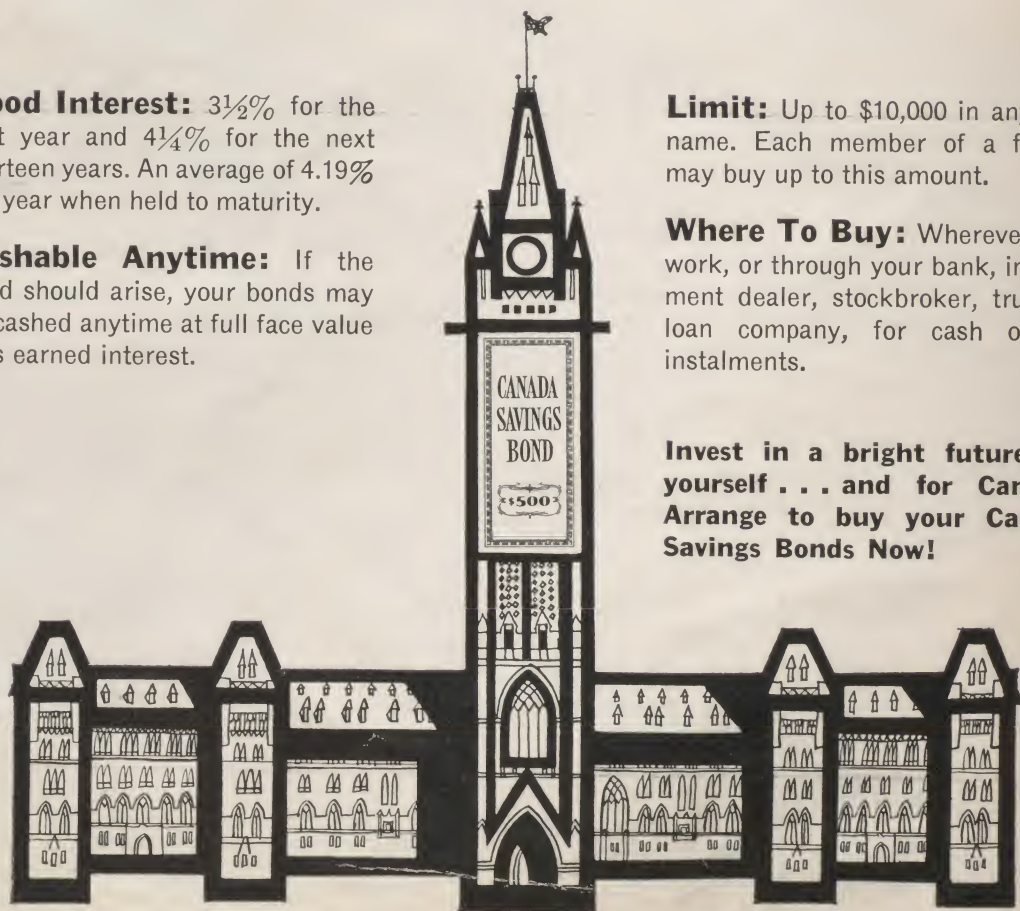
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THE REGISTRAR
Macdonald College,
Quebec

INDEX
Macdonald Farm

Vol. 19, No. 3 October, 1958

| | |
|---|----|
| Editorial | 4 |
| The Bird That Came from the Wilderness | 6 |
| Letters | 9 |
| Shall We Switch to Beef? | 10 |
| In New Surroundings | 12 |
| How Does Bloat Occur? | 14 |
| The Near Comic Cod War | 16 |
| The Country Lane | 17 |
| The Hunt (Short Story) | 18 |
| The Better Impulse | 20 |
| Women Are Human, Too | 21 |
| Painless Joining | 22 |
| Month with the W.I. | 24 |
| By-Laws of Macdonald College .. | 26 |
| Jottings | 27 |
| School Lunch Boxes | 28 |
| Our Neighbours | 29 |
| Cuthbert | 30 |

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Joe Taylor.

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L. T. Chapman
Hudson Heights, Que.

Editorial

MACDONALD STUDY PROJECTS FARM ECONOMY TO '70

Over the past two years workers in Macdonald's Department of Agriculture Economics have been engaged in a study of prospective changes in Canadian agriculture between 1955 and 1970. The report of this work is now available and may be secured from the College.

The first part of the work examines and attempts to project the demands which will be imposed on Canadian agriculture by the year 1970. These will depend mainly on population growth, changes in food consumption patterns, and on shifts in the character and importance of exports. These demand projections are made in quantitative or numerical terms for each major agricultural product as well as for the total output of the farm industry.

The work then proceeds to analyze the production potential of Canadian agriculture. This considers the quantities and productivity of land and other resources now available and expected to be available by 1970. The demand projections and the production or output potentials are then matched to see how 1970 needs are likely to be met by products and by regions. Finally, consideration is given to the bearing of national farm policy (1) on reaching the 1970 demand targets; and (2) on the prospect of achieving by that date a farm industry which is balanced with other segments of the economy.

The setting or the climate in which the farm industry will operate over this period of years is one of rapid increase in population and equally rapid increase in the spendable incomes in the hands of each Canadian. Population is expected to increase by 38 per cent and incomes by 39 per cent per capita. However, it is concluded that little of the extra income

in the hands of Canadian consumers will find its way to the pockets of Canadian farmers. Most of it will go into automobiles, television, deep freezers, and recreation. In contrast to this, the market for food will increase only a little faster than population.

However, not all farm products will behave the same way with regard to prospective changes in demand. It has been found that as incomes increase, considerably more beef, pork, poultry, and cheese will be consumed by each Canadian. At the other extreme, an actual decline in per capita consumption of bread and butter are associated with an increase in income. Considering all farm products consumed by Canadians, it is concluded that the required increase to meet 1970 demands will be of the order of 49 per cent. Exports of all farm products except grains are expected to be very small. Furthermore, Canadian farm facilities will use less farm products both because of their declining numbers and of changing food habits. It is concluded that the total output required of Canadian agriculture will increase by about 36 per cent.

The study projected a decline of 15 per cent in the number of farms and of 20 per cent in the number of workers on farms. Thus, this research suggests a strengthening of the medium to large scale commercial family farms. On the question of regional increases in total farm production, it makes the following estimates: Prairies, 39 per cent; Central Canada, 33 per cent; British Columbia, 45 per cent; and the Maritimes, 15 per cent.

The study concluded that over this period the prospect for the well capitalized commercial family farm is very good. The opposite would seem to be true for the

small and subsistence types of farms. It is considered that these will decreasingly be identified with agriculture and that increasingly these farm families will get their living from off-farm work and from social welfare payments.

Our farms will not become push button mechanisms even though there will be a great increase in the amount of machinery employed. The really efficient farm will be capitalized at figures ranging from \$50,000 to \$100,000. However, it is important that considerations of farm technology, labor costs, and the element of risk combine powerfully to discourage really large farms or corporate enterprises in agriculture.

A question now being frequently asked is whether or not the move toward a considerably increased commercialization of our agriculture is consistent with preserving the family farm and the ideals of freedom that are historically identified with farm life. The family farm will remain, and will become stronger; it will provide the incomes necessary to give farmers on commercial family farms economic equivalence with city workers.

It is hoped that this work will inspire useful thinking and discussion on Canadian farm problems. If so, the authors and the College will be satisfied.

SWEDEN PURCHASES CANADIAN YORKSHIRES

Sweden purchased 13 Yorkshire hogs from Canada in an effort to introduce new blood to its swine population, according to reports from Canada's Department of Agriculture.

Gunnar Trulsson, secretary of the Swedish Pig Breeding Association and technical adviser to the Swedish government, inspected herds and their records for leanness, fast growth and low feed requirements before selecting eight boars and five sows from nine different localities.

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Editor, H. GORDON GREEN, Ormstown, Que.

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The Bird That Came

Macdonald College and the Quebec Department of Agriculture join talent to give America a promising new turkey.

THE Charlevoix country is that pie-shaped piece of Quebec which is wedged in between the Saguenay and the St. Lawrence, and it's no garden of Eden. Much of it is cold, rough, stubborn land where rumour has it that if you want to plant a crop, you place your seed on the rock and then scramble around with a basket to find enough dirt to cover it.

But this same unwilling Charlevoix country has made a contribution to Canadian agriculture which may mean millions to our poultrymen. That contribution is the Charlevoix turkey. Just what the origin of this compact, well built little black turkey was, no one is exactly sure. But contrary to some opinion, it is highly improbable that it is a descendant of the wild turkey. More likely, it was a kind of Bronze turkey at one time, and that the rigors of nature, continual neglect, and the unenlightened feeding practices of bygone days eventually reduced it to a distinct type of its own. In other words, the breed owes its existence to the rough principle of the "survival of the fittest."

In this respect it has a great

deal in common with Canadian Cattle, and like that breed, recognition of its true worth didn't come early. And when turkeys suddenly came into prominence as meat producers of commercial proportions after the first war, the arrival of new and improved varieties almost drove the Charlevoix into extinction.

Then some sharp-eyed Quebec agricultural experts noticed that while the highly touted new varieties undoubtedly grew fast and economically and gave a fine looking carcass when wrapped in cellophane, they had a propensity for picking up diseases which rarely had bothered the Charlevoix. In fact the resistance which the Charlevoix had was remarkably similar to that attributed to the wild turkey.

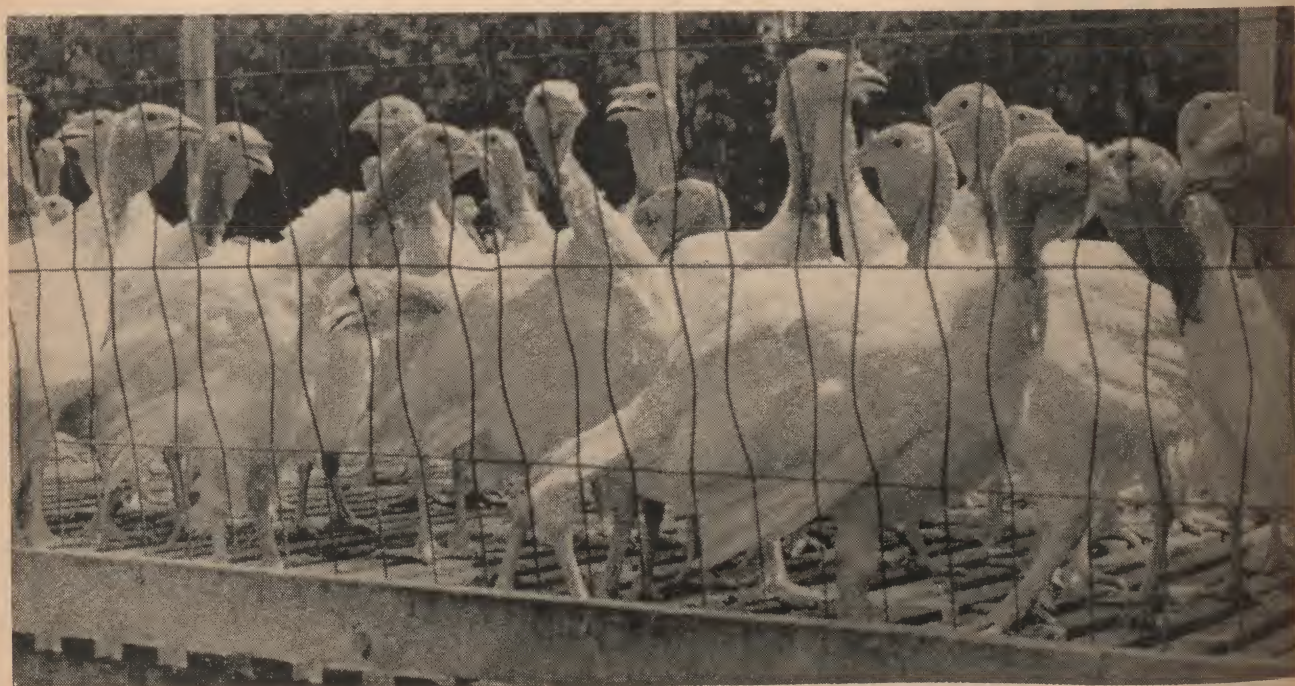
The next step was to find the best Charlevoix still remaining and to make sure that these birds were of as pure a strain as could be found. The quest in itself was a project of major size. Selected flocks were then kept and improved by the Quebec Department of Agriculture at such places as Deschambault, and the Provincial

School Farm at La Gorgendiere.

But regardless of how hardy it was, or of how good a body it could produce, one serious drawback still remained. The breed was black. And the need for a Charlevoix type bird with good body form and having white plumage was soon recognized.

It was at this point that Macdonald College's popular and versatile poultry professor, "Wilf" Maw came into the picture. Professor Maw got together with the Department at Quebec late in the 40's and a turkey breeding research project was set up with the goal clearly defined. They were to originate a Charlevoix White Turkey.

Now, after nine years of feeding, breeding and weeding, this brand new turkey represents a new strain developed through selection for economic meat production and reproductive characters essential to meet the present need for an efficient strain of white plumaged turkeys. The original Charlevoix turkey has been improved by crossbreeding with the large Broad Breasted Bronze and the cross progeny was mated



The new "White Charlevoix" turkey, as seen in one of their pens at Macdonald College.

From The Wilderness

an
interview with
Professor
W. A. MAW

Professor Wilfred Maw, Macdonald's well known bird man, testing the end product of one of his numerous poultry experiments at a College barbecue.



to the Ryor White, a medium sized turkey of excellent body form and reproductive characters. The resulting three-way-cross has been improved by family selection.

Special attention has been given to the selection of an early maturing broad breasted body type through individual body growth data and physical body measurements. Selection pressure was used on such characters as live body weight and breast width at 16 weeks of age with a view to developing an economic strain for turkey broiler production. In such selection, greater pressure was exerted in the direction of increasing the female weight in relation to the male weight. Some specific improvement in this direction is developing.

Breeding flocks are maintained

at the Provincial School Farm at La Gorgendiere and at Macdonald College. Both flocks are held at a genetic uniformity by transferring stock as poults to be raised and used as breeders between the areas each year. Strain crosses of the Charlevoix with others have shown economic improvement in the rate of growth and market finish at the broiler age of 16 weeks.

The Charlevoix turkey is medium in size, early maturing and carries good broad breasted body form. The females weigh an average of 8 pounds at 16 weeks; 13.5 pounds at 28 weeks and 14.5 pounds at 40 weeks when ready to start egg production. The males average 10.8 pounds, 23.5 pounds and 25 pounds at the same respective ages of 16, 28 and 40 weeks of age.

The early maturing character in these birds makes them very efficient in the use of feed during growth and finish. At 16 weeks of age the broiler stock fed on a special broiler feeding regime average 3.2 pounds of feed per pound of live weight gain to that age. The carcasses are well fleshed and exceptionally well fattened as the market grades have shown. Large lots of these birds have shown to grade over 91 per cent "A" grade and 8 per cent "B" grade and only the odd bird having a breast blister or slipped tendon or crop disorder. This ability to finish well is an exceptionally good character in this stock.

The sale and consumption of turkey broilers prior to 1958 has exceeded the development and vol-

(Continued on page 8)



The Charlevoix White has an even better body conformation than its black ancestor, and it is equally hardy.



From what was once a casual sideline for a few Canadian farmers, the turkey has become one of the nation's major meat producers.

(Continued from page 7)

ume of such stock produced in the Quebec area. The Montreal market, especially through chain store sales, has grown very fast. The production of the broiler sized turkeys in Quebec was slow at the start but was speeded up as the need for the product was appreciated by the growers. The 1958 turkey broiler production in Ontario and Quebec appears to have reached sufficiency for the market demand and to an extent appears to be interfering somewhat with the production of mature turkeys for the holiday trade. Restricted imports of dressed turkeys from the United States during the past year has greatly assisted the turkey industry in developing the necessary production for all year round turkey broilers as well as the mature stock.

Turkey production has proved to be a good cash crop on many Quebec farms, and will likely continue to be. And as the need for a smaller, hardier bird becomes more imperative, the new Charlevoix may very well become a leading breed, not only in Canada, but



An old fashioned Bronze, the probable parent of the original black Charlevoix.

throughout America. If it does, another generation may well write about the perservation and genius of Macdonald's Professor Maw. But for the present, the professor isn't worrying about that at all. He's too busy at such attractively unimportant things as hammering copper, or gardening, or judging fancy chickens at the numerous fairs where his genial presence always adds to the holiday spirit.

FARMERS URGED TO CONTROL WEEDS ON SUMMERFALLOW AND STUBBLE

Weeds on summerfallow or on stubble fields should not be neglected in the harvest season.

Jack Forbes, secretary of the Manitoba Weeds Commission warns "failure to destroy the weeds during the fall could result in the defeat of the farmer's entire weed control program. In the fall, perennial weeds produce a supply of nutrients which are stored in the roots for spring growth. If the top growth is not destroyed, the roots will survive the winter and renew their activity in the spring."

Because of reduction or complete lack of spraying operations this season in Manitoba, the dry spring and uneven germination of crops, weeds of every kind have become more abundant.

Farmers are advised to consider post-harvest chemical and cultural are abundant and vigorous, spraying with 2,4-D is a quick and recommended rate is 12-16 oz. acid per acre.

While the herbicide will kill the broad-leaved weeds cultural means are required to destroy wild oat seedlings. Tillage three weeks after the spraying operations will prepare an ideal seed bed for the spring germination of many of the wild oat seeds that may otherwise be dormant.

If cultural methods alone are used they should begin immediately after the crop is off. A second working just prior to freeze-up will expose the roots of the perennial weeds to the fall frost effecting excellent control.

"Unless measures are undertaken this fall, to control these weeds," Mr. Forbes warned, "the situation in 1959 will be more serious and harder to overcome."



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ANYTHING FOR THE BIRDS

Dear Gordon,

Was surprised to learn that you were with the Macdonald Farm Journal now. Of course you recognize the fact that I am an incurable chicken fancier. And I know that you're one too. Do you suppose those practical minded college people would fire you if you gave us the odd article on fancy chickens?

After all, there's no money in the poultry business any more, so why couldn't we be forgiven for having fun at it?

Fancy Free

WHY THE SHOW POINTS?

Dear Gordon,

Congratulations on your appointment as editor to the Macdonald Farm Journal. One thing I hope and that is that you will be able to sound off once in a while about the folly of some of our present day agricultural politics.

Take this matter of the Boar Premium which the Ontario Government is now holding out to us. Sounds good, doesn't it? Even in this day of \$2.50 an hour for the man who goes down the road to the factory with his lunch bucket, \$35 is a lot of money.

But do you know that the government inspector still won't pass a boar no matter how good he is if he has a swirl on his back? Now how is that for the height of folly? What has a swirl got to do with a Grade A carcass or the price of bacon?

Sydney Smith,
Teeswater Pig Farm,
Teeswater, Ontario.

SUFFERING PUBLIC

Dear Mr. Editor,

I like the new magazine and I certainly got a chuckle out of MacPherson's letter about the way the Federal veterinarians get important when they move in to your place to do the job.

The trouble is that the law itself is a pretty good one and will

do us a lot of good in the years to come. But like many another good law, it is a crying shame that it has to be introduced to the suffering public by civil servants who are not always polite. Not always smart either. But a few more letters like that one and perhaps they'll think twice about being so officious.

Don't Like Them Either

DUCKS KEEP POND CLEAN

Dear Editor,

I would like to pass on a true and tried idea to the people who are having trouble with the scum on their farm ponds.

Quite by accident, we have discovered a remedy. At least it works for us.

A neighbor gave me 12 ducks and they were put on the pond. The pond was all covered with scum and the ducks were not very happy there at first. We put the feed by the pond and, since spring work was on, we didn't pay much attention to the ducks or the pond.

A week or so later I went to check to see what could be done about the scum on the pond and it was as clear and clean as could be. The ducks kept it this way all summer.

S. Kowalczyk

FOOLISH TO CHANGE TIME

Dear Editor,

I've been thinking it's about time someone wakes up and does something about fast time. I think it is foolish to change time twice a year. Why not change the sun and have the same time all year?

The folks around here think it is crazy.

Gilman Worden

RAGGED INDIVIDUALS

Dear Editor,

Too bad for business, industry, and agriculture. That's what I have to say about farm prices. Too bad for business and industry because here on our farm we were

planning on buying more equipment this year. We'll have to get by now with what we have. I'm sure many farmers are forced into the same position.

We also are forced to hurt agriculture by milking more cows as there is less profit per cow. This won't help relieve the surplus unless things get so bad that we have to go out of business. That would only add us to the list of the unemployed.

Here is my idea of a good farm program, just line up all of the surplus farmers in front of a trench and shoot them, and cover them up. That's faster and less painful than starving to death. I agree that farmers are and should be rugged individualists but they are more apt to be ragged individuals.

Terry DeLoughary

COST OF A BULL

Sir:

How much does it cost to keep a dairy bull now? I would like to see a breakdown of figures. Have you any idea of the difference in conception rates between natural and artificial breedings? What advantage has frozen semen? D.R.D.

Orange Co., N. Y.

The following costs were experienced recently on farms keeping one or more herd sires: feed and bedding, \$100; labor, \$27; interest and depreciation, \$61; use of buildings and equipment, \$50; miscellaneous, \$30; for a total of \$268. If a credit for manure of \$25 is allowed, the net annual cost of keeping a bull is \$243.

The natural-service conception rate on first services is about 60 per cent. Artificial insemination, using liquid semen treated with antibiotics, results in about 65 per cent conception on first service. The rate with frozen semen has been reported both equal to and five to 10 per cent below liquid semen; conception rates tend to

(Continued on page 25)

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

gives a

Report to the Province



Shall We Switch To Beef?

by BRUCE McKELLAR



Bruce looks over some of his 80 cow herd. The old time call of, "Coo, Boss! Coo, Boss!" brings them home on the run.

EVERYTIME there is an improvement in the price of beef sufficient to give the producer a fair return for his investment and labour, a large number of non-beef producers ask the question, "What about beef cattle for me?"

What generally happens is that when beef cattle numbers are reduced, the demand for the fewer cattle shoves the price up, then more farmers keep beef animals, therefore increasing the cattle numbers and consequently reducing the keen demand and the prices. This is called the cattle cycle and the same applies to the hog industry.

Unfortunately a lot of farmers try to jump in when the prices are good for market cattle (and for breeding stock as well) but by the time their cows have produced calves that are old enough to

market the prices have begun to fade and their enthusiasm for beef cattle does likewise

Can you keep beef?

When we think of beef most people think of Western Canada where there is land aplenty and it requires a good many acres to support each animal. Nowadays in Eastern Canada with the great progress we have made in improved permanent pastures, in forage crop yields and the use of self feeding silos and loose housing, beef cattle have a very definite place on a great many farms. Not too long ago it was considered quite good to pasture an animal all summer on four acres. Today with a little planning and management it is possible for an acre to support two animals.

Beef cattle are not hard on fences providing there is sufficient pasture for them to satisfy themselves. Their natural heritage of being able to forage for themselves still exists and if there is not sufficient for them in the field they will usually find it elsewhere.

Now that you have found sufficient pasture, what about winter feed? Our herd has never been wintered on anything but hay and whatever straw they can pick up. Mind you, they do not carry the same bloom when they first go out on pasture in the spring that they had when they came in off of it. However they are not long in recovering it. We hope next year to be able to put up a self-feeding horizontal silo and fill it with corn but this is just to further stretch our farm production and carrying capacity and is not absolutely ne-

cessary for the wintering of our Angus. With our loose housing we estimate our winter requirements as being two ton of hay and one ton of straw per mature animal. This may sound like a lot of hay but remember we feed no grain whatsoever to our cow herd. As for the straw, our farm can well use all the manure we can produce.

Winter stabling

As for stabling requirements, the two essentials are (1) that they have a place to lay down that is dry and (2) that it be free of drafts. We use a loose housing that has a ten foot ceiling and usually accumulates between 4 and 5 feet of manure per Winter. We like to have at least 70 square feet per animal under cover with the building open to a yard at the south so that they can wander at will outside. As for the cold the temperature does not bother them and if it is not too windy they will all be found outside even at 30 below. We use a bathtub and light-bulb arrangement to ensure a constant supply of water. Our hay is fed from racks twice a day that are filled from the loft above and in a matter of minutes 75 or 80 head are fed. Straw is distributed every day and our cattle carry no manure on their hides.

Because we show cattle from time to time we are obliged to have calves born at various times of the year. We try to have our winter calves born in the stable but space does not always permit this and many are born outside. These calves are hardy individuals and in our experience we have only had one calf freeze to death. That was the winter all our buildings burned and the cattle were wintered in a gully near the house. They lost weight that year, drinking from a hole in the ice on the river and eating poor quality hay that was rolled down the gully to them, but with the exception of one all produced a living calf.

Are beef cattle wild?

We have often been 'told' that beef cattle are wild. Our informers usually have had no experience with beef, especially Angus. Realize for one moment that these cattle are not milked by man twice a day, are turned out in the very early spring and not brought back to the barns until the snow flies. Apart from a casual inspection every day, the only time they are handled is to get tattooed, vac-

inated or blood tested, yet our herd does not schramble to the other end of the field when a stranger enters. Remember trying to round-up some dairy heifers that have been out all summer on pasture? Chances are they weren't exactly docile. If you are quiet around beef cattle, in other words, a good cattleman, chances are they will be eating out of your pocket. Being good mothers and used to nursing a calf for 8 or 9 months they are great protectors of the newborn and a stranger would be well advised to take caution around a cow that has just freshened. The temperament of a herd 9 times out of 10 is directly related to the handlers.

Herd management

Although in the eyes of a dairyman, beef cows maybe somewhat neglected, a beef farmer has to be at least as good a herdsman as he if not a better one. There is no milk cheque from beef cows every month. Our milk cheque is in the form of a 15 to 18 month old calf delivered to the stockyards. Therefore it is essential that every cow freshen every 12 months, for to carry her empty is nothing but another mouth to feed. Also she must produce a living calf. A dairyman has not lost all if his calf does not survive, but with us we have created a problem of what to do with mother's milk. We are not equipped to milk so we have to dry and persuade her to take a foster child. In the past year we have had a 100% living calf crop due to several reasons. The cows live pretty well as nature intended

them to. Angus calves are small at birth, average birthweight around 60 lbs, being naturally polled, there is no difficulty passing head. Also we keep records at the house and the barn indicating which cows are due to freshen and eye is kept on them from two tale signs.

With calves sucking throughout the entire lactation we are troubled very little with mastitis. We do have some cows however that produce more milk than junior can take at first and we are obliged to milk out the excess for a few weeks. Not being stanchioned we are not troubled with tramped teats and being black we are not troubled with sunburned teats. Free access to salt, minerals and bonemeal 12 months a year seem to take care of our deficiency problems pretty well.

Who needs beef cattle?

There are not many farms in Quebec that could not use the income from 10 or 12 market cattle a year, along with the present income. If you can provide a shed or part of the barn for a dozen cows and their yearling calves and have a surplus of twenty tons or more of hay and can afford about half an hour a day, you might be well to consider augmenting your income with some beef cows. Your surplus grain can be marketed through your steers which should be grain fed 60 or 90 days before shipping or sold off good grass.

What breed?

There are three major beef
(Continued on page 13)



There is a lot of nonsense spoken about the so called wildness of some of our beefs breeds — the blacks in particular. Bruce thinks this shot of his young daughters perched atop his senior bull should prove a good answer to that.

In New Surroundings



Brad Walsh at his new post in the McGill University Placement Bureau. He was Editor of the Macdonald Farm Journal for 17 years.

MR. Brad Walsh, editor of the Macdonald Farm Journal for the past 17 years, friend and adviser to many hundreds of graduates, and well known to thousands of Quebec farm people, has left the post as Registrar of Macdonald College to take a position as an Assistant Director of the Placement Service of McGill University. It is a fine position for a fine man.

He will be remembered by his staff colleagues at the College as a hard and conscientious worker at the job of administering the rules of Faculty. This task not only required his knowledge of the academic affairs of the College since its foundings, but also made necessary his knowledge of the standards and standings of the dozens of school systems from which Macdonald draws her stu-

dents. His was an encyclopedic knowledge of academic affairs which will be badly missed at Macdonald College.

Having worked very closely and successfully for 25 years with Macdonald students, his name has become something of a legend among the graduates of the College. He has always been a favourite at re-unions of graduates and at other affairs where they are represented. He played a most important role in organizing and administering all the events in connection with the Semi-Centen-

nial celebrations of the College in 1955. During his student days he organized and led the student orchestra and in his years as a college official he contributed musically to many an entertainment. He was also keenly interested in Athletics of all kinds.

Mr. Walsh and the Walsh family have been teachers in the College community and in the area beyond College boundaries. Brad himself has served faithfully in his church for many years; he has acted many years as Treasurer of the local Red Cross; other people in the community know him as an original entertainer.

Possessing a wide knowledge in the areas of education and agriculture and speaking fluent French, Mr. Walsh became Mr. Macdonald College to thousands of Quebec farmers who met him at exhibitions, at breed association meetings and at other farm gatherings in the Province. It is doubtful if anyone ever saw Brad off the campus without his camera. Thus he leaves to the College and to the Journal a faithful pictorial record of all major events over half the life of the College.

His many former colleagues who have contributed the thoughts going into this short statement wish him well in his new and important post. And it may be of some small satisfaction for them to learn that he still maintains at least a partial connection with Macdonald. For Macdonald students in search of a job have the same access to his guiding genius as those from any other part of McGill.

• *The largest and most effective co-operative organization wholly owned and controlled by the farmers of the Province of Quebec...*

**LA COOPERATIVE FEDEREE
DE QUEBEC**

**IS THE BEST MEDIUM
TO SELL FARM PRODUCTS
AND BUY FARM SUPPLIES**

(Continued from page 11)

breeds which have done well in this part of the country. Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford and Shorthorn. All are good breeds of cattle and in Quebec each has a well established association behind it anxious to handle all enquiries.

After you have picked a breed and go to buy some cattle don't only have your eye on your pocket book. Look over mother and father closely to ensure that you are not only going to have a good milk producer but a fast gaining calf of the right conformation to please the meat packer. And remember the bull is not going to be just a cow freshener but the sire of a calf you are going to raise. One farmer customer of mine has a yardstick for the price he can pay for a bull. He says "I feel that a bull that produces a fast gaining calf of the right conformation and type gets my steers to market earlier and saves me \$25 per calf so I just multiply this by the number of cows I have and the number of years I intend to keep him and I know what I can afford in the way of a bull." Unfortunately too many cattle are just bought for the sake of numbers. Think before you jump, and when you jump, look where you are jumping.

QUEBEC PLOWMEN BATTLE HEAVY CLAY

By O. R. Evans

WITH farmers from 10 counties competing, the 4th Annual Quebec Provincial Plowing Match was held recently at St. Luc in St. Jean County. The contests were held Oct. 1 and 2, on the farms of M. Lague, just north of the village, four miles from St. Jean.

The first day, 16 farmers and three plowmen competed in the preliminaries, which were divided into drawn plows and hydraulic plows. No classes were offered for horse-drawn plows.

On the final day 20 contestants plowed for the provincial championship. Rains earlier in the week had made muddy going in this heavy clay land.

But the sun shone brightly on the second day, bringing out a crowd of around 3,000 people. The fact that the championship plowlands had been laid out across the dead furrows made it difficult for plowmen to get a smooth finish.

The judges were Erskine Rodgers of Lachute, Clifford Oswald of Ste. Scholastique, and M. Lan-

thier of Montreal, and on their scoring Rene Renaud of St. Eustache with 85 points, followed by Albert Raymond of St. Benoit with 83.3. Rene had been top man in the 1956 Match, while Albert won the championship last year and had had the best score the day before. Third high man was Romeo Besner of St. Clet, also a top plowman at previous Matches. Mr. Renaud and Mr. Raymond will represent Quebec at the International Plowing Match being held early in October at Crysler in Eastern Ontario.

Secretary-Manager of the Provincial Plowing Match was agronomer J. A. Lafortune of Jacques Cartier County, and he was assisted by other county agronomes Marsot, St. Arnaud and Tremblay. President of the Plowmen's Association, A. Lariviere, of St. Laurent, was very active, and presided at the banquet which concluded the plowing. Interested guests during the day were Alec McKinney of Brampton, Ontario, chairman of the Canadian Plowmen's Council, Kenneth Bawden, of St. Thomas, Ontario, president of the Ontario Plowmen's Association, and Bernard Beehler, representing the United Counties' Committee.

Aberdeen-Angus



INQUIRIES
INVITED

Quebec Aberdeen Angus Association

ROBERT LABERGE, SEC.

DANVILLE, QUE.

How Does Bloat Occur?

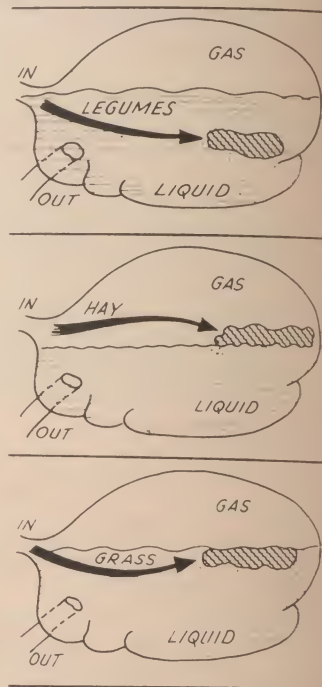
A cow's rumen, or paunch (diagrammed in these sketches), contains liquid where bacteria work to break feed into small particles — and a pocket where gas produced by the digestive micro-organisms can collect. The sketches below show why some forages may produce bloat while others don't. Dr. I. L. Lindahl, biochemist for the USDA's Agricultural Research Service, says that "within the next five years we expect to have a clear picture of the causes of bloat."

Fresh, young LEGUMES sink into the fluid rather quickly, and bubbles that form in and around the feed mass make the rumen fluid less able to hold up feed masses coming into the stomach. This means feeds that should be broken down by bacteria near the top of the liquid are attacked farther down in the rumen, raising the level of the liquid considerably. When the liquid blocks the food intake tube, the cow can't belch away the gas produced by

bacterial digestion. With no gas outlet, pressure builds up.

HAY floats to the rear of the rumen on top of the liquid. Micro-organisms work it over and the cow can return it to her mouth and chew it again. Liquid level doesn't rise much because the bubbles are formed within the feed mass and are released without decreasing the fluid's buoyancy, the ability to hold up feed masses. After the micro-organisms work on hay, small particles of hay fall into the liquid without further production of gas. These particles then go to other parts of the stomach for chemical digestion.

GRASS doesn't sink as deep or as quickly as legumes do, and the bubbles produced in and around the feed mass escape much more easily into the gas pocket. Since they do not remain in the liquid and decrease its buoyancy, the feed remains near the surface and the liquid level remains lower than with legumes. Gas can escape.



WHAT'S BECOME OF THE BALDWIN?

MANY apple conscious people ask what became of the old Baldwin. "We don't see Baldwins now," they say. "Time was when you could buy nice had Baldwin apples that would keep all winter. We used to buy a barrel around Thanksgiving time, and they lasted until May. What has happened to the Baldwins?" People who reminisce about huge Baldwin trees with fruit hanging 25 feet up really ought to remember that time passes on; the modern orchardist does not use a helicopter to pick his fruit. He prunes the tree down to size.

The late-winter, red apple we know as the Baldwin appeared first as a chance seedling on the farm of John Ball, near Lowell, Mass., about 1740. Colonel Baldwin, for whom it was named, began to propagate it about 1784, but it did not become generally known until 1850. In a few years it had become a favorite variety.

Prone to Spots

Of later years, crops of Baldwins from trees treated with commercial fertilizer have proven to be somewhat soft of texture. The

hard Baldwins of former years developed more slowly perhaps because the only enrichment for the orchard was obtained out of the horse stables. Today, too, large-sized Baldwins are prone to develop brown spots which appear inside the pulp after keeping the apples for some weeks at ordinary cellar temperatures. Of course, the temperature of a house cellar is probably much warmer than in bygone days when Baldwins were stored in a barrel.

Today a great deal of timely spraying is necessary to harvest any kind of apple, and the Baldwin is no exception. Gone is the time when apples were grown without care. Due to the presence of unkempt and unsprayed orchards in an area, infection takes its toll even in the most meticulously handled orchard. Only constant vigilance and instant action with powerful sprays prevent disaster to a crop.

Perhaps orchardists have not been planting as many Baldwin trees in recent years. As a general rule Baldwins bear every other year and, in these times of doubtful profit, growers prefer orchards that produce a crop every year.

Loss of production in the off-year must be compensated for by having trees such as the annually bearing Rome Beauty. If a fruit grower had 50 per cent Baldwins in his orchards, and an off-year were followed by heavy frosts at blossom time or a prolonged summer drought, the two short crops in succession could put him out of business. Frosts can be minimized by smudge fires and drought can be relieved by irrigation, but such activities do cut into profit.

It's An All-Purpose Apple

The red Northern Spy is considered a good substitute for the Baldwin, but many people feel it can never be exactly duplicated. The Baldwin is really an all-purpose apple — fine for eating, excellent in pies, tart and crisp for salads, and pleasantly flavorful for both baking and sauce. For munching while watching television, there is nothing like a mellow Baldwin. For mincemeat, it is preferred to all other apples, being richly flavored and not too juicy for venison or beef. To give body to cider, the Baldwin is practically indispensable.

Some day the experts will come up with a treatment or practice

that will eradicate the Baldwin spots. Now, the best procedure seems to be to go easy on commercial fertilizer and to hold apples in cold storage for at least a month before selling. Medium-sized Baldwins will keep longer than the three-inch when removed from storage.

Baldwin Trees More Mice Resistant

Although all young trees must be protected from the field mice and rabbits which eat away bark and the cambium layer in a young tree trunk — a girdling which brings death to the tree, the Baldwin is not as subject to destruction by pine mice as are such varieties as Delicious. The pine mouse looks something like a weasel, but is only about one-fourth as long. Larger than a field mouse, it is brown on top and white underneath. Pine mice eat the bark off underground roots and kill even a comparatively large tree. Orchard help must go on mousing expeditions in the Fall and on bright days in Winter. Poison bait is placed in tunnel openings, or the orchard is sprayed with endrin. When pruning in the Spring or mowing in the Summer, black snakes should never be molested in the orchard; they are excellent mousers.

BLACK SHEEP CONSTANT SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION IN WOOL MAKING

The present demands of the wool manufacturer require the grower to produce wool that is free from black fibers. Observations at the Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, indicate that black sheep still are being maintained in range and farm flocks as replacements and "counters." These black sheep are a constant source of contamination partly because by rubbing against the white sheep black fibers are caught on the outside of the fleece and mixed with the white wool. In addition, when black fibers are packed with white ones, a further contamination occurs. As yet, no method has been devised to remove these black fibers mechanically.

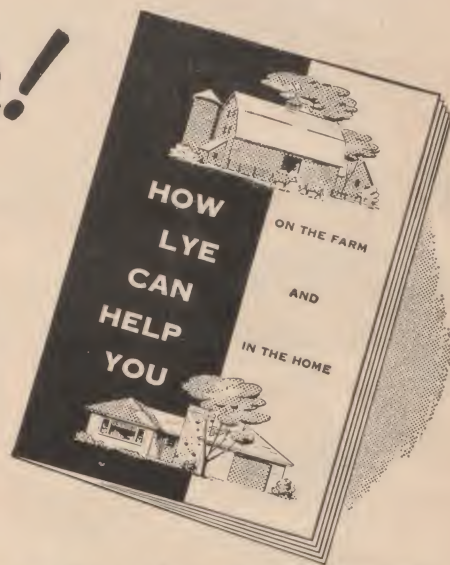
The presence of black fibers in a white fleece is one of the most serious defects in our Canadian wools. In various instances, mills have found it necessary to reduce drastically or even to eliminate the use of Canadian wools in cer-

tain lines of goods. This situation has developed because in manufacturing these fibers are mixed with the white ones and, as a result, it is not possible to dye the fabrics in light or pastel shades. Since the market demands light-colored materials, this serves only to increase the problem.

In view of this, it is essential that the commercial wool producer do everything possible to

provide a quality product to meet the competition from other fibers. One means of improving the Canadian clip is to cull all the black sheep from the flock and replace them with white sheep. In this way, the problem of black fibers in the wool clip would be materially reduced, and greater returns would be realized since white wool is worth more than the black types.

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BANG! You're Dead

The Near Comic Cod War

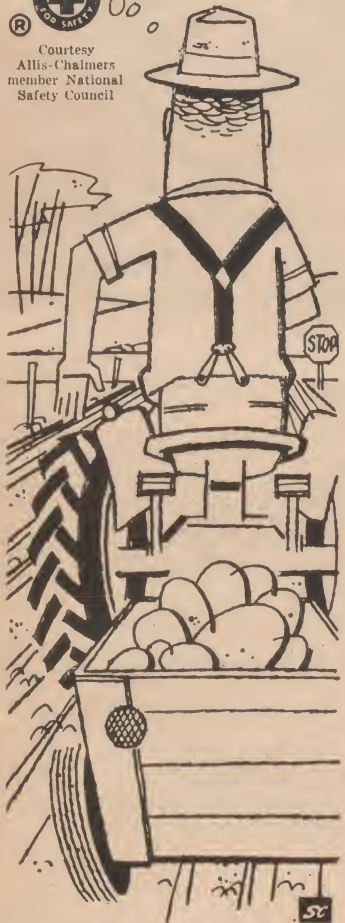
by JACK STEPLER

LONDON — If it weren't so serious an undermining of long-standing international friendship, the Icelandic-British "Fish War" could almost be called the "comic crisis".

As it is, Britain is playing the role of a highly unpopular guinea pig in the laboratory of international law, risking by the use of restrained force her good relations with the island nation in the North Atlantic for the benefit of herself and other fishing countries standing on the sidelines of a dispute vital to them all.



Courtesy
Allis-Chalmers
member National
Safety Council



REMEMBER — the
rules of the road apply
to tractors, too.

It is not our purpose to argue here the rights or wrongs of Iceland's case for extending the sovereignty of her fishing waters to the 12-mile limit, or Britain's stand on international agreements which upholds a four-mile limit. Nor shall we examine such disturbing elements in the dispute as its effect on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the influence of Icelandic communists in the hassle or the propaganda gift to the Russians in the inter-Nato squabble.

Let us look, rather, at the "Bang! You're dead!" unreality of the "war" which has shrouded it in an Alice in Wonderland atmosphere more reminiscent of youngsters playing cops and robbers than two nations in serious dispute.

Some sort of record in naval "warfare" ludicrousness must certainly have been achieved along with a new high in common sense in the boarding by Icelandic seamen of the British trawler *Northern Foam*, the subsequent "recapture" of the trawler by a British boarding party from HMS *Eastbourne* and the refusal of the "prisoners" from the Icelandic gunboat *Thor* to return to their ship after British forces had retaken the *Northern Foam*.

They were transferred to the *Eastbourne*, from which reports state: "Some are sleeping, some are playing cards, some are watching a film. All are good pals with the British sailors already."

An Icelandic report that British crews have employed axes and crowbars to repel boarders from the gunboat *Maria Julia* attempting to interfere with the British ship *Lifeguard* has been denied by the British skipper, who says that an axe was used only to chop the rope the gunboat tied to the trawler, and that hoses "also helped to keep the Icelanders off, but only cold water was used."

The university campus type of brawl off Iceland's forbidding shores certainly illustrates the commendable desire of both sides to forego anything suggestive of real violence. And even when the Icelandic patrol vessel *Albert* collided with the British trawler *Burfell*, while it was "inspecting" the trawler, the incident reached only "an exchange of words" between the *Albert* and the British frigate *Eastbourne*.

The *Burfell's* crew was reported to be equipped with waterhoses and clubs as the *Albert* drew near, and when the *Eastbourne* approached the scene its guns were manned.

Despite the practice of sea-going brinkmanship by both sides, neither disputant shows any sign of backing down. The Icelandic Government has dug its heels in and will not consent to any talks unless they are on the basis that the 12-mile limit will be recognized. Which causes the British to accuse Iceland of doing nothing to ease the way to solution.

SUPPORT PRICES ON LAMB ANNOUNCED

The Agricultural Stabilization Board this week announced prices at which it will support lamb, effective immediately and extending to March 31st next. The basic support price for Good lambs at Toronto and Montreal is \$19.55 per 100 lb. This applies to lambs which will yield carcasses of A or B1 quality, with a warm dressed weight of 36 lb. to 51 lb. and a minimum yield of 49%.

The support levels at various public stockyards (with the equivalent warm dressed carcass price in brackets) are as follows:

| | | |
|--------------------|---------|-----------|
| Toronto — Montreal | \$19.55 | (\$39.90) |
| Winnipeg | \$16.80 | (\$34.25) |
| Saskatchewan | \$16.50 | (\$33.65) |
| Alberta | \$16.30 | (\$33.25) |
| Vancouver | \$17.40 | (\$35.50) |
| Maritimes | | |
| (Inspected plants) | \$18.45 | (\$37.65) |

The Country Lane

SOME INDISPENSABLE ADVICE

Sometime when you're feeling important,
Sometime when you're ego's in bloom,
Sometime when you take it for granted
You're the best qualified in the room;

Sometime, when you feel that your going
Would leave an unfillable hole,
Just follow this simple instruction
And see how it humbles your soul:

Take a bucket and fill it with water,
Put your hand in it up to the wrist;
Pull it out; and the hole that's remaining
Is a measure of how you'll be missed.

You may splash all you please when you enter,
You can stir up the water galore . . .
But stop, and you'll find in a minute
That it looks quite the same as before.

The moral of this quaint example
Is do just the best you can;
Be proud of yourself, but remember,
There is NO indispensable man.

GUY TO WATCH

You watch the guy who drives ahead
And the guy who drives behind.
You watch to the right,
You watch to the left,
You drive with a calm, clear mind.

But the guy you really have to watch
On the highway, you will find,
Is the guy behind the guy ahead
And ahead of the guy behind.

by Ron Hewlett

ONE OF THESE DAYS

One of these days I'll make amends — to all my long-neglected friends. One of these days I'll write to Joe. To Cousin May and Auntie Flo . . . One of these days I'll give a treat — to those children up the street — and invite Miss Brown to stay. One of these days. But not today.

One of these days I'll really make — the opportunity to take — some flowers to poor old So-and-So, I should have done it weeks ago . . . Truly at the time I meant — to carry out that good intent. But it is fatal when you say — One of these days. But not today.

Patience Strong



THE BOND

Down by the sea, 'mid sand and shells,
A pigtailed, sun-browned daughter
Makes pails of mud of wondrous feel
By mixing sand and water.

And now approaches, spade in hand,
A lad with bashful eyes
To help her make and decorate
An endless row of pies.

The pies are gone now, washed to sea
By nighttime's tidal flood,
But there survives a friendship built
On a mutual love of mud.

Andre Ross

NOT KNOWN BY THEIR WORKS

"One of the most remarkable things about recent years is the steady decline in the interest in poetry and the steady rise in the interest in poets . . . It is no longer enough that someone writes good poems; in order to be read, he must also have a personal myth: he must have walked off with his professor's wife, drunk himself to death, or given public lectures on his personal weaknesses . . . Perhaps this new fashion in curiosity may make it easier for one or two writers to make a living. But it will not improve the value of their work by one single jots."

A. Alvarez speaking in the BBC Third Programme about the University of Buffalo poetry manuscript collection.

FAMILY CAR

My teen-ager says, in a tone of distress,
That I don't understand his position.
It seems that the key to his social success
Is the game one that fits the ignition.

Hal Chadwick



The Hunt

When a man is going to pieces because of a heartbreak, there is only one cure for him and that is a new love.

by JOHANN CARLSEN

JOE Girardin's wife went home to mama the spring of her first year in the Valley. It was so quiet up here she could scream, she said. Nothing to hear all day long but the whine of the wind in the trees and the whine of the saw at the mill. And all there ever was to break it up were the Saturday night brawls down at the pool room.

So she left the little cottage Joe had built her beside the sawmill on the creek one morning and took off on the train south. "When he comes in for dinner, you tell him that if he loves me he knows where to find me," she told old Lem Boucher down at the store.

But Joe never went to find her. He came in from the woods that day and when he found out, they say that he spent the rest of the day just walking around the house until the shock went out of him and he came to the place where he knew that it was true.

It was one of the best houses in the Valley. Some of the planks were still bare at the back until he could afford some tarpaper, but inside there were built-in cupboards that ran around three walls of the kitchen, a sink with an indoor pump, a combination radio, curtains from the catalogue and a skyblue flour bin which had taken him two week's evenings to make. In our country that was enough luxury to bring him the sly jeers of men who didn't believe in spoiling their wives. From Oral Brady, for instance, whose wife did the plowing. Or Harsh Faraday back up the hill who used to take the gad to his whenever she needed it.

But they didn't tease Joe down at the store that night that his wife left, and when they finally got around to asking him how it happened, he just shook his head and started walking around again. "The guy that says he understands a woman just means that his hearing is good," Joe said.

Afterwards, he went up to Harsh Faraday's and got himself a crock of screech, and when he got back to the store it was already up to his eyes. He wanted to make a speech then and they gave him a nail keg to stand on. "I treated her right," he said. "I treated her like a queen, understand? She was the only woman in my life I ever loved. And she's the last too, understand? This here right now is to swear to that, understand?"

The nail keg got too small about then and Joe came down off it and went right around the circle, stopping in front of each of us till he got the right answer. "You believe I'm all done with women?" he asked.

And because it was enough to shake a person some to see a steady man like Joe acting this way, and because he was six foot four, and built like a bull, we all kept our faces straight and said, "Sure, Joe. We believe you. Sure thing."

But Lem Boucher said afterwards that when they carried him home to bed that night, he cried like a baby.

And it didn't wear off like they said it would. Joe made a good many trips to the screech still at Harsh Faraday's, and very often if there wasn't a fight he could get into back at the corner, he would manufacture one of his own. His house by the mill got to looking as if the wrath of God had struck it. He didn't shave very often, and sometimes he never got out of his bed till noon. The bottom was going out of him and everybody knew it.

A year later, when the word got around that his wife had died in another man's car, folks thought it might change him. But if it changed him at all, it wasn't for better.

It was one of those smoky blue days of tailend October when the Provincial Police came up our



"The guy that says he understands a woman just means that his hearing is good," Joe said.

way. They pulled their car to a stop in front of the store, bounced up the porch steps and asked "Any of you fellows know where Harsh Faraday lives?"

Nobody said a word. It was about the first time anybody had ever seen these new Provincial men.

"Speak up!" one of them said, barking it out with his thumbs hooked in his Sam Browne belt.

Joe Girardin pulled himself off the box and looked down at the cop with a good half foot to spare. "When there's any speaking to do around here," he said, "I'll do it. But right now there isn't none."

That must have been around '28, or so, and the government hadn't been in competition with free enterprise liquor long enough for our people to like the idea. The Provincial men were just beginning to look questions at each other when Lem Boucher came out of the store and said, "Don't do that, Joe. This is the law."

"The law stops back where this Valley begins," Joe said. "Back where these Boy Scouts should have stopped."

The Provincials turned to Lem. "Four years ago," they said, "this guy Faraday killed a man. Down in North Bay. Over a bottle of hootch." That changed things. "I don't believe it," Joe said, but some of the front went out of him then, and Lem told them.

Nobody will ever know whether someone tipped Harsh off or whether he just happened to see the car coming up the hill. Anyhow, he was waiting for them and when they turned in the lane he started shooting from behind an old henhouse. Which was a foolish thing to do because they could come at him from both sides.

But they didn't get him alive. He went down with a slug in his chest and when his wife Mamie came running out to grab him, he just lived long enough to cuss her for not coming to help soon enough.

The dark came down on the Valley that night like a hangman's hood. More people kept coming. More police. Then a coroner and finally the hearse. And all the time folks milled about the yard telling what happened over and over again, and somehow always managed to work themselves in as a part of it.

They seemed too embarrassed to go into the house, but every so often Mamie and the two kids

would show up between the lamp and the kitchen window, their faces as tight and pale as that on the man they had just hauled away.

It was Lem who first started to worry about Mamie. "I've just been in there with the coroner talking with her, and she says she's got a sister down in North Bay. For Pete's sakes let's be human and get her out of here. For all we know those cops might try to pin something on her, too, for Pete's sakes!"

"If she could be packed up by 11 o'clock, I'd put her on the night train," Joe said. "You tell her that."

So about 11 o'clock, that night, Joe drove his old car up the hill to pick her up. She was ready. Her eyes were still red and the kids kept burying their heads into her shabby coat, but for all that she was pretty well in control of herself.

"I'll grab the grips," Joe said, coming inside. It was the first time he had ever been inside the Faraday shack because Harsh had always done his business from a sort of granary in the barn. The house was about as bleak a place as Joe had ever seen. Two chairs, two butter boxes, a table made from a packing box, orange crates tacked sideways on the wall for cupboards, a broken mirror, flour sacks at the windows, and that was about all there was. No wonder she wanted to get out of here.

It was when they were in the car and the dashlight was shining up at her that he noticed the welt on her face. He looked at it twice before he asked her about it. "He must have done that with a chunk of lumber," he said.

She didn't answer.

"I hear the very last thing he did was to cuss you out."

She blew her nose and hugged the little scared girl closer. "He was nice to us sometimes," she said.

His headlights kept tunnelling through the dark of the hill and pretty soon it was time to turn onto the road to the station. "Why didn't you do yourself a favor and turn him in?" Joe asked.

She thought about it so long she had to blow her nose again. It was a pretty nose, Joe thought. And give her the clothes and half of the make-up his wife used to spread on, and the whole thing wouldn't be half bad.

"He was my man," she said.

The howl of the night flyer came through the hollow of the night as they pulled into the station. The agent was backing his empty wagon along the platform. Joe kept looking at her. And he looked at the girl on her lap and the boy who was wedged between her and the door. "That sister of yours down in North Bay," he said, "she really wouldn't be put out much if you didn't show up?"

He gave her all the time he could. But when the station yard began to brighten with the beam of the oncoming train and she had made no sign of objection that he could notice, he whirled his car around and started back. Only this time he took the road which led up to the cottage he had built beside the sawmill on the creek.

"I guess I've been hunting for a woman like you for a long, long time," he told her. "It's been the loneliest hunt a man could ever be on."

She looked up at him then, and he liked the understanding he read in her face. Give her a little time to find herself again, and give himself a little time to show her that he wasn't the same breed as Harsh had been, and things were going to be all right!

JUST A SMILE

An actress came off the stage after a successful first night, and was surprised when the manager handed her a bunch of flowers and a packet of seeds.

"The flowers are from a gentleman in the stalls and the packet of seeds from a Scotsman in the gallery," he explained.

* *

Many a man keeps his nose to the grindstone so that his wife can turn hers up at the neighbors.





The Better Impulse

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE
WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF QUEBEC



OFFICE HAPPENINGS

THE National Office is now open. The address is —
Office #34,
Elgin Chambers,
Elgin St. Ottawa.

This is a very central location, looking out over Confederation Square and the War Memorial. Will be easy to find when you come to Ottawa, always open to W.I. visitors — and others.

A note from the W.I. in British Columbia says how pleased they were to see their centennial cookbook written up in the September "Journal". If anyone would like a copy of this attractive book the price is \$2.25, or in quantities of 25 or more, \$2.00 each. The address is: Mrs. R. Doe, Box 349, Port Coquitlam, B.C. It was a big undertaking and they hope to sell enough to at least clear expenses.

The last issue of the Rhodesian, "Home and Country", carries a message from their president, Mrs. F. G. Greatrex, to be read at W.I. annual meetings, which take place in June in Southern and Northern Rhodesia. This is worth considering by Institutes in any country. She stressed that a "special" theme or project be chosen for the year, in which all members can take part and follow a planned course of action, worked out at the first of the season. "A well-planned programme for the year will bring rich results", and she adds that is her wish for every Institute. Standing Committees there are: Agriculture, African Homecraft, Creative Art, Education, Public Health, Social Services. Not so very different!

"Looking Ahead" is to be the theme of the ACWW Conference next summer. This was decided at the Annual Meeting of the ACWW Executive Committee held recently in London. The report mentions Exchange programs are growing, 2,389 letter friendships were arranged the past year and \$33,982 raised in the "Pennies for Friendship" fund, the highest total yet.

Looking for new ideas for Christmas entertainments? The office has just received Robinson's

special Christmas Catalogue for this fall. Items listed would have to be ordered in good season. The catalogue will be loaned to any branch but would have to be returned promptly. Check your pamphlet list for other Christmas suggestions.

A new home for the QWI office and a new secretary, all within the short space of a little over a month. You will read more about your secretary, that merited a spot of its own, but we'll go on with the office here. It is now located in a very pleasant room in the suite occupied by the Adult Education Service, Stewart Hall. Come and see it. The latch string is always out and Miss Holmes on hand to give a cordial welcome.

Members were grieved to hear of the loss sustained by Mrs. Elard in the death of her husband. Flowers were sent on your behalf by the QWI Executive. Since then our recording secretary, Mrs. Prinn, has had the same tragic experience. Again, your sympathy has been expressed.

The Seventh World Festival is scheduled for Vienna next summer, under the auspices of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (Communist) and the International Union of Students (Communist). The customary "Festival" publication is being distributed in Canada, as elsewhere, by a Festival Preparatory Committee. Funds are being solicited to send delegates. Attempts are being made to encourage the attendance of "observers" and guests. Several timely warnings have been given by governments of several countries. They caution that even the sending of an observer is enough to involve them with the sponsoring organization, and would likely be advertised through the world as proof that the Communist sponsoring organization was respectable. It is obvious that Canadian organizations should be authoritatively guided when considering these invitations. W.I. members are asked to give this warning to their young people, which appeared in the last issue of "Alert to Canadians."

THE NEW MEMBER OF THE Q.W.I. STAFF



Miss Norma Holmes, new Secretary of the Quebec Women's Institute.

MISS Norma Holmes has accepted the position of office secretary of the Quebec Women's Institutes. The Executive is very pleased to make this announcement, as Miss Holmes is well qualified for this work. In addition to her business training, she has a background of experience in the W.I. which will stand her in good stead. Not only was she herself president of her own branch Stanstead North, and 1st vice-president of Stanstead County (offices she had to relinquish when coming to the office) but she comes from a family whose name has always been linked with the W.I. in that county.

Her mother, the late Mrs. W. H. Holmes, was instrumental in organizing the first Institute there, at her own community, Way's Mills, in November 1913. She was assisted by Miss Frederica Campbell, the first QWI Demonstrator, whom she had invited to come to the county. The following day they journeyed to Tomifobia and formed another Institute there. Mrs. Holmes was president of her own Institute for several years and later became the first county president, when the increasing number of branches decided Stanstead to organize on

this larger basis. A county scholarship has now been established in her memory.

And still in the family, the present provincial convenor of Welfare and Health, Mrs. W. B. Holmes, Ayer's Cliff, is a sister-in-law.

Miss Holmes began her duties in the provincial office, Macdonald College, the first of October.

GREETINGS TO THE PRINCESS

The Federated Women's Institutes of Canada presented a scroll to Princess Margaret when she was in Canada this summer. This contained the following message:

"Greetings to H.R.H. The Princess Margaret, from the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada —

"As Your Royal Highness travels across Canada, you see our Canadian panorama — the majestic Rockies; the broad prairie lands; the cosy farms and villages of Ontario and Quebec; the picturesque bays and ebbing rivers of the Maritimes unfolding before your eyes.

"From these areas, our members extend to you, Madame, our sincerest wishes for a happy sojourn in our country and a safe return to your homeland.

"We ask you to convey to Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, the patron of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, our deep appreciation for her interest in the Women's Institutes in Great Britain, in Canada, and around the world.

"We are also aware of the interest of Your Royal Highness in this society, which was founded at Stoney Creek, Ontario, for the betterment of rural homes.

"We have the honour to be, Madame, your most devoted well-wishers.

The Federated Women's Institutes of Canada."

The presentation was made at the civic reception at Stratford, Ontario, by the FWIC Public Relations Officer, Mrs. George Wilson. Gracious thanks were received from the Royal Train. This assured the FWIC that the message of appreciation would be given Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, and concluded by saying, "Her Royal Highness bids me ask if you will convey her sincere thanks to all who joined in sending her these good wishes for her Tour of Canada."



In costumes from the good old days, members of Denison Mill's Women's Institute and their husbands, tripped the light fantastic in the square dance contest at the Richmond County Fair. Shown above, left to right, Mr. and Mrs. Elton Carson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hebert, Mr. W. J. Denison, M.C.; Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Mastine, and Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Bruck.

Women Are Human, Too

by MARY L. WATSON

THIS year, in December, we shall be celebrating the 10th Anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights. The preamble to the Declaration states in Article 2 that "everyone, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status," is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration, and Article 21 provides specifically as follows:

"(1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives;

"(2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country;

"(3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures."

The women of Canada had a struggle to prove they were "persons" but from the very beginning the United Nations recognized the political equality of men and women. The Charter of the United Nations, adopted in San Francisco, proclaim their determination "to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women," and Article I of the Charter states that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to promote and encourage "respect for human rights and for fundamental free-

doms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion."

Very early in its existence, and even before the Universal Declaration was adopted, the General Assembly in 1946 unanimously decided to recommend to all Member States which had not yet granted to women political rights equal to those granted to men that they "adopt measures necessary to fulfill the purposes and aims of the Charter in this respect." In the same year, a special body of the United Nations was created to work towards promotion of equal rights for women in the civil, political, economic, social and educational fields. This body, the Commission on the Status of Women, proclaimed "as its first aim equal participation of women in government and the possibility for women to exercise all the rights and assume all the duties of citizens." The Commission decided to give priority in its work to the extension of political rights, "since little could be achieved without them".

For the first time, Canada this year participated in the work of the Commission on the Status of Women. The 12th annual session was held in Geneva about the round table in the beautiful room that was the Council Chamber of the old League of Nations. It lasted from March 17 to April 3, 1958. Canada was represented by a woman from our Province, Mrs. Harry Quart, M.B.E., of Quebec City. Miss Marion Royce, Director

(Continued on page 22)

WOMEN ARE HUMAN, TOO

(Continued from page 21)

of the Women's Bureau, Department of Labour, accompanied Mrs. Quart to Geneva as one of her advisers. In accordance with established custom all of the representatives on the Commission at present are women, including some of the world's outstanding authorities on the status of women and their activities. As member states are elected to the Commission for three-year terms, Canada will therefore, be represented until the end of 1960.

After the election of officers and adoption of the agenda, the Commission moved on to the political rights of women. The Commission was concerned with the fact that while women had the right to vote and to be elected to legislative bodies in some 70 countries, only 41 countries had signed and only 29 had ratified or acceded to the United Nations Convention on the Political Rights of Women since it was opened for signature in March, 1953. Canada acceded to the Convention in January, 1957.

Under the item entitled "Status of Women in Private Law," a report was given on consent of marriage and age of marriage. The minimum age was 16 years. Four

of our provinces in Canada have no minimum age for marriage, others give 14, 15 or 16, years, while our own Province of Quebec is as low as 12 years for girls. Therefore, Mrs. Quart, the Canadians representative, abstained from voting on this resolution, largely because of the constitutional difficulties for Canada.

Under "Economic Opportunities for Women," the Commission considered the problems of working women, including working mothers with family responsibilities. Mrs. Quart brought to the attention of the Commission a pamphlet entitled, "Married Women for Pay in Eight Canadian Cities," published by the Federal Department of Labour. Mrs. Quart was in agreement with the representative from the International Labour Office, who felt that too much protective labour legislation for women might prove a handicap to their taking their place in the labour market on an equal footing with men.

"Equal Pay for Equal Work" was the subject of a draft pamphlet prepared in consultation with the ILO. As you know, we now have Equal Pay Equal Work legislation in Canada on the federal level. This affects women in Civil Service, Crown Companies and mainly workers in communica-

tion and transportation. Six of our provinces also have this legislation but our own Province of Quebec has not. Besides legislation, many unions are incorporating the principle of equal pay for equal work in their contracts, which the Catholic Confederation of Labour did in 1951.

As you can see, from a brief review of some of the questions dealt with at this 12th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women, much remains to be done in Canada, more in our own Province, before the Articles of the Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights are fully realized.

Are we, as Institute members and Canadian women doing all we might? Many are disappointed with the apathy of women in general, especially in so-called progressive countries, such as our own. For the sake of humanity, let us cast off this inertia. Nothing is more important — not your social life, not your children; for on government depends their welfare, their education, their standard of living, perhaps their lives!

Mrs. Roosevelt stated that the Convention on the Political Rights of Women was "significant for women in all countries because it highlights the responsibility of citizenship, which *all women should* willingly undertake."

Painless Joining

For some reason I have always felt a little guilty about not being a member of the Women's Institute. My excuse of being too occupied with my three teenage sons and their entertainments sounds somewhat thin, even to my own ears. It is a cause I feel I should support, so that when the president asked me one day, (frankly in despair of finding any other speaker for the meeting), if I would give a talk to the village branch about my holiday tour, I saw it was an opportunity to get rid of my sense of obligation quickly and painlessly.

Painlessly! How wrong I was!

For some weeks before the appointed date, I prepared notes and collected photographs, postcards and snaps. I committed it fairly well to memory, but as a guide printed short headlines in capital letters on small pieces of paper I thought to hide in my hand.

The day came and, still determined not to be nervous, I dressed at the last minute, popped the photographs in my handbag, took the sheaf of notes and sallied forth, hoping I looked just like A Person Who Gives Talks To The W.I., full of interest and information.

But Fate struck her first blow when I found the car battery was dead. Some dope had left the ignition switched on.

I shouted for Charles, my eldest son, who has one of those vicious little sports cars known as "specials."

(Continued on page 29)



Members of Ayer's Cliff Women's Institute, taken in the TV room in La Tribune Building, at Sherbrooke. As guest of Mr. Gordon Beerworth, they enjoyed a specially conducted tour.

Roses In December

ONE of the joys of a cottage garden is the making of pot-pourri. Perhaps it is too late to begin one this year, but some of the ingredients can be started indoors this winter. In a corner of my garden I take a delight in growing unusual and sweet-scented herbs. Peppermint, herbs like angelica, lemon balm, verbenas, southernwood, sweet marjoram, and thyme grow there, and are all excellent ingredients for a pot-pourri.

Spring is the time to gather the first flowers, such as primroses, arbutus and violets, then later come the rose petals, which form the bulk of a good pot-pourri. The old-fashioned ones, such as the Cabbage Rose, Musk, and Damask Roses are best. The petals should be gathered on a fine morning when the dew is off them, and spread out to dry in an airy shady place, never in the sun.

When the petals are dry, they should be put in a china or earthenware covered jar or crock in alternate layers with bay salt. To this is added day by day the various sweet-smelling flowers as they come into bloom and the leaves of the aromatic herbs after they have been dried for a short time in a warm place, such as an airing cupboard or oven. Again bay salt is sprinkled between the layers.

Such flowers as clove carnations, honeysuckle, mignonette, rosemary, lavender, red bergamot, marjoram, thyme, and the leaves of lemon verbenas, sweet briar, the scented mints, southernwood, bay, balm, angelica, and sweet geranium make a delightful combination. Two rather unusual ingredients which may be added are the tiny white camomile flowers and the yellow button flowers and grey foliage of santolina or cotton lavender.

As weeks pass by and fresh petals and leaves are added, the contents should be stirred at intervals with a wooden spoon. At the end of the flowering season spices are mixed into the pot-pourri. For a large size bowl or crock, stir in 1 oz. of powdered orris root, a teaspoon of ground cloves, allspice, coriander powder, cinnamon, nutmeg and a small handful of brown sugar; the addi-



The members of Wright Women's Institute were entertained by Mrs. Fletcher Payne of Ottawa, after their tour of the E. B. Eddy Pulp and Paper Mills, and Radio Station CFRA. Mrs. Payne, shown here pouring tea, is a member of the Wright branch.



Another group of the Wright Women's Institute members, shown outside Radio Station CFRA, Ottawa, after their tour.

tion of very finely pared rind of an orange and lemon gives a pungent tang. Finally moisten the contents with a little lavender water, Eau de Cologne, and orange flower water. After mixing well, keep closely covered for about six weeks for the contents to blend and mellow.

To decorate and give more colour to a bowl of pot-pourri, a charming idea is to add some whole dried flowers such as rose buds from the ramblers, bergamot, marigolds, cornflowers, pansies, carnations, tansy, geraniums, etc. The quicker these flowers are dried the better the colour. I spread mine between layers of paper or thin cotton wool in a hot airing cupboard.

When December comes it is a joy to arrange bowls of the fragrant pot-pourri in our rooms to bring back memories of a garden and sweet-scented summer days.

A man went to an insurance office to have his life insured.

"Do you drive?" asked the insurance agent.

"No" said the applicant.

"Do you fly?"

"No".

"Sorry", snapped the agent, "but this company no longer insures pedestrians."

ADVERTISING DEADLINE
for
NOVEMBER ISSUE
NOV. 1, 1958



The Month With The W.I.

School fairs are the order of the day. This is one of the oldest of QWI projects and, possibly, one of the best supported. Certainly one finds frequent mention of this activity in the following items. "No one who has gone to a school fair as an interested visitor has come away with anything but the feeling that the work is a good work". So runs a quote from a leaflet dated 1920, found among old files in the office. That holds true today and is the thought that inspires W.I. members to keep on with this demanding undertaking, but — why not pictures?

ARGENTEUIL: ARUNDEL discussed their school fair with the agronome. A bazaar has been held. FRONTIER held a picnic which was attended by members and friends. JERUSALEM-BETHANY catered for two weddings and discussed the proposed Old Folks' Home and the QWI Jubilee anniversary. MILLE ISLES heard a talk on the International Peace Garden.

BROME: ABERCORN planned the school fair and had a food sale and tea. AUSTIN realized \$315 as W.I. share of the annual garden party. The school fair was planned, and a paper drive. KNOWLTON'S LANDING had a demonstration on freezing vegetables. This branch has finished paying for the new kitchen. SOUTH BOLTON held a picnic. SUTTON heard a talk on the Leadership Course and had a demonstration on Egyptian Card Weaving. Six pairs of socks were sent to the Red Cross.

CHAT-HUNTINGDON: AUBREY-RIVERFIELD held a joint picnic with ORMSTOWN. DUNDEE catered for a wedding. FRANKLIN CENTRE had Mrs. H. Palmer, County President, as guest to speak on W.I. work. A special meeting was also held to hear an illustrated talk on Mexico. HEMMINGFORD had the QWI President, Mrs. G. D. Harvey, to speak on her world tour. HOWICK had a discussion on Juvenile Delinquency and held a demonstration on gladioli as table decoration. HUNTINGDON catered for two dinners and one supper at the local fair. Program at the meeting consisted of a musical quiz and a playlet emphasizing Home Safety.

COMPTON: BROOKBURY members have finished their hat-remodelling course. Plans were made to entertain the teachers of two schools and \$5 sent to the school fair. This branch won first prize on the July 1st float. A visit was made, by chartered bus, to the Granby Zoo and the Miner Rubber Plant. CANTERBURY discussed awards for articles at the Convention Exhibit. School fair prizes of \$10 were voted and a contribution made to the County Fair, Cookshire. The branch assisted at the tea room at Cookshire fair and one member is writing an essay for the FWIC Contest. EAST CLIFTON heard a talk by the County President, Mrs. Philip Boy, on how to help the W.I. and be of "Service to the Country." An apron contest was held and plans made for the school fair. SAWYERVILLE had Eric French, winner of the High School Public Speaking Contest, as guest speaker. The title of his talk, "My Trip to the United Nations in New York." A cookie contest and sale was held and plans made for the school fair.

GATINEAU: AYLMEER EAST had a demonstration on Egyptian Card Weaving and donated \$18

toward cost of sponsoring three girls at the JWI Camp. A shower of canned goods was held for the Brookdale Farm Home. "What we expect of our Schools" was the topic of a panel discussion. EARDLEY sent knitted articles to the Unitarian Service Committee. Items from Federated News were read and an article on Education. A donation of \$5 was voted the school fair prizes. LOWER EARDLEY held a tea and heard a talk by Mrs. Smith, Boston, on "League of Women Voters." RUPERT had a paper on "Food for Thought" and read and discussed the resolution re changing of place names in this province (passed at the convention). WRIGHT heard a report given by Mrs. H. Ellard on the Educational Conference she had attended in Ottawa. A picnic meeting was held in honour of two members from an Institute in England. WAKEFIELD prepared a supplement to their W.I. history (1952-58) and sent to the office. Nearly \$100 was collected on tag day for the hospital and members sponsored a general clean-up of the hospital grounds. Many articles were on display at the meeting and an illustrated talk was given on "Growing Bulbs."

JACQUES CARTIER: STE ANNES made a donation of \$25 to their Educational Fund and discussed plans for a fall bazaar.

MEGANTIC: INVERNESS made final plans for the school fair and chartered a bus to attend the Cookshire Fair.

PAPINEAU: LOCHABER heard articles of interest from the Federated News read by the Publicity Convenor, who had charge of the program. Five scrapbooks on Canada were judged and each member is planning an entry in the FWIC Essay Competition.

PONTIAC: This county welcomes back BEECH GROVE, which has been inactive for a few years. They have 11 members with Mrs. K. Draper as president, and a full slate of officers and conveners. Meetings were held throughout the summer months. QUYON heard a reading on Mrs. Ellen Fairclough, the first woman elected to the Federal Cabinet. A member described her visit to the Shakespeare Festival at Stratford, Ontario and articles sent to the Ottawa Exhibition were on display. WYMAN heard a reading on the "Health of the Royal Family." Each member received a copy of the booklet, "Captivating Cookery."

All branches in the county planned a display at the Shawville Exhibition and are assisting in the tea room there.

QUEBEC: VALCARTIER had a discussion on the Handbook and a five-minute talk on "Protective Foods," given by the Welfare & Health Convener. The annual bazaar, Bar-B-Cue and dance on Labour Day were the usual success.

RICHMOND: CLEVELAND held a wild flower contest with prizes, and a quiz on the U.S.A. Plans were made for a card party and rummage sale. DENNISON'S MILLS entered the square dance contest at Richmond Fair, wearing old-style costumes. A flower box competition was judged and prizes awarded. \$10 was given toward hot lunches in the school. RICHMOND HILL has installed a new store in the W.I. Hall and are planning to build a chimney. Sweet peas, grown from seeds distributed in the

spring, were judged and prizes awarded. Members quilted a Star quilt. RICHMOND YWI was another contestant in the square dancing at the fair. SHIP-TON had an auction of home-made doilies and heard a talk on "Teaching as a Career." WINDSOR MILLS had the Rev. Mr. Young as guest speaker on the subject, "Education and the School System in New Zealand." A food demonstration is planned. SPOONER POND had three talks on varied subjects, held a spelling bee, and planned a supper for members and their families.

STANSTEAD: AYER'S CLIFF had a demonstra-

tion by the Singer Sewing Machine Company and made plans to have a food booth at the School Fair. STANSTEAD NORTH held the annual dinner at the "Old Red School House." WAY'S MILLS had a visit from Miss Christie who spoke on the Youth Conference, Macdonald College, and discussed quilts, the craft section of the Tweedsmuir Competition. At the meeting, 22 old fashioned quilts and 4 heirloom shawls were on display.

VAUDREUIL: CAVAGNAL had a picnic and hobby show recently. Money raised was for the school scholarship fund.

(Continued from page 9)

diminish with length of time of storage.

Frozen semen enables one to breed all cows to the same sire or to have a greater choice of sires. In some instances, it can greatly extend the use of a sire. Some bulls' semen does not freeze successfully, however. The cost of freezing and storing of frozen semen at 110 degrees F. below zero is a major cost factor.

WE WELCOME A NEW ECONOMIST

Cecil B. Haver recently joined this Department as an Associate Professor in succession to Dr. Haviland who has accepted an appointment in Ottawa. Mr. Haver came originally from Saskatchewan and has spent the past 10 or 12 years in the United States. Most recently he has been a Research Associate at the University of Chicago, and prior to that time was on the teaching and research staff of the University of North Dakota.

Mr. Haver has many publications of very high quality to his credit. During his Chicago period, these dealt largely with the economics of irrigation and of other aspects of the use of water. However, in addition, he has considerable published work in farm management and production economics. These would indicate Haver to be an accomplished statistician and an effective worker with mathematical ideas.

Mr. Haver is a young man of remarkable physical and intellectual vigor and will undoubtedly have great influence in the affairs of this Faculty and in the Canadian farm industry.

DR. OLIVER DIES

On September 30, the campus of Macdonald College learned with shock and sorrow that William Fraser Oliver, Associate Professor of Agricultural Physics had passed away. Dr. Oliver was born in 1911 and grew up on a farm near Staffa, Ontario. He secured his B.A. with First Class Standing in Honour Mathematics and Physics at McMaster in 1932. This was followed by earning a Master's Degree from the University of Toronto in 1933 and finally a Ph.D. in 1938.

Dr. Oliver had been at Macdonald College nineteen years. He came to the Department of Physics as a lecturer in 1939 and since that time he has been an effective teacher and research worker in his chosen field. In mathematics and in physics he has been a conscientious teacher, sparing no effort to present his subject with clarity. Students will remember his experimental demonstrations and his never failing readiness to help them. Dr. Oliver continued his teaching and research with undaunted vigour even after his first severe illness some years ago.

His research and his work with graduate students was of the highest caliber, and was distinguished by a true devotion to science. Fraser Oliver was remarkable in his selfless devotion to the helping of the young research worker. Graduates came to him from many departments for advice and training in the application of radioactive tracer methods. It was mainly due to his unceasing efforts that a strong and well-equipped

unit was built up at the College for work in this field.

Aside from his connection with the College, Dr. Oliver was a past president of the Macdonald Branch



William Fraser Oliver.

of the Agricultural Institute of Canada, an elder in St. Giles Presbyterian Church, Baie d'Urfee, and active in many other community affairs. He is survived by his wife, Muriel Patrick and two children, Karen and Donald, as well as his mother who resides in Seaford, Ontario.

Quiet and unassuming personally, Fraser Oliver was esteemed by every undergraduate who came to know him. His colleagues held him in the highest regard, both in his work and as a man and a friend.

BY-LAWS OF MACDONALD COLLEGE

Article I — Name

SECTION 1. The name of this organization shall be The Macdonald College Branch of the Graduates' Society of McGill University, hereinafter referred to as the Branch.

SECTION 2. This organization shall be a branch of The Graduates' Society of McGill University, hereinafter referred to as the Parent Society.

Article II — Objectives

SECTION 1. The objectives of the Branch shall be:

- a. To further interest of Macdonald College graduates in the College and McGill University;
- b. To bind graduates more closely together;
- c. To assist in carrying out the object of the Parent Society;
- d. To promote the welfare of Macdonald College and its graduates.

Article III — Membership

SECTION 1. Membership in the Branch shall be open, upon payment of annual dues, to the following:

- a. Any holder of a degree in Agriculture, Home Economics, or Education from McGill University.
- b. Any holder of an advanced degree from McGill University earned while in residence at Macdonald College.
- c. Any holder of a diploma or certificate (Agriculture, Handicrafts, Homemaker or Teacher) earned at Macdonald College;
- d. Any student who has successfully completed one academic year at Macdonald College and has withdrawn from the College.

SECTION 2. Life Members of any previous Macdonald alumni association shall be eligible for membership in the Branch without payment of any additional dues.

Article IV — Dues

SECTION 1. The annual dues shall be at the discretion of the individual member but shall in no case, be less than \$3.00.

SECTION 2. Annual dues shall be payable to the Parent Society and shall be in the form of a contribution to the Alma Mater Fund.

Article V — Board of Directors

SECTION 1. The President, Past President, 5 Vice Presidents, 4 Chairmen, Secretary, Associate Secretary, Treasurer and Faculty Representative shall constitute the Board of Directors.

SECTION 2. The members of the Board of Directors shall be elected at an Annual Meeting for a term of two years following a system of rotation. The President, the Vice Presidents and Faculty Representative shall be elected in the odd-numbered years; the other directors in the even-numbered years.

SECTION 3a. One Vice President shall be elected from each of Agriculture, Diploma, Home Economics, Homemakers and Teachers. Vice Presidents shall act as the representative of their respective faculties on the Board of Directors.

b. Chairmen shall be elected to head the following Committees: Alma Mater Fund, Undergraduate Interest, Class Organization, and Reunion. These Chairmen shall be free to form Committees, made up of members of the Branch, to carry out the responsibilities assigned to them. The President shall be a member (ex-officio) of all Committees.

SECTION 4. The members of the Board of Directors shall hold office until their successors have been duly elected or appointed. Vacancies occurring before the annual election may be filled by the Board of Directors. Those so appointed shall serve only until the next annual election or until their successors are elected and installed at a Special General Meeting.

SECTION 5. The Board of Directors shall be empowered to administer the affairs of the Branch in accordance with the terms of these By-Laws and shall appoint any extra Committees deemed necessary to assist in this administration.

SECTION 6. The President of the Branch shall preside at meetings of the Board of Directors. In the absence or inability of the President to serve, his duties shall be assumed by a member of the Board of Directors appointed by the President.

SECTION 7. A meeting of the Board of Directors may be called by the President or any four members of the Board of Directors.

SECTION 8. Seven Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any regularly-convened business meeting.

Article VI — Executive Committee

SECTION 1. The Committee shall consist of the Past President, President, Secretary, Associate Secretary and Treasurer.

SECTION 2. A meeting of the Executive Committee may be called by the President or any two members of the Committee.

SECTION 3. Four members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any regularly — convened business meeting of this Committee.

SECTION 4. Duties shall be in particular those assigned by the Board of Directors and in general the transaction of any urgent business of the Branch arising in the intervals between meetings of the Board of Directors.

Article VII — Nomination and Election of Board of Directors

SECTION 1. a. A member of the Board of Directors shall be appointed by the Board as chairman to form a Nominating Committee for the purpose of nominating members for the Board of Directors. Such appointment shall be made before March 1st of each year. The Nominating Committee shall consist of five members, one from each of Agriculture, Diploma, Home Economics, Homemakers and Teachers.

b. Nominations for the Office of President should be made from the members of the current Board of Directors or from any past Board. If this is not feasible, then the Nominating Committee may nominate from the membership.

c. Nominations for new members for the Board of Directors (except the Faculty Representative) to fill the annual vacancies shall be made from the membership.

SECTION 2. On or before a date three weeks prior to the Annual Meeting, the Nominating Committee shall have made its nominations and secured the consent of each nominee to have his name stand for election. These nominations shall be announced immediately by mail or in any official publication of the Branch or Parent Society that will reach the entire membership.

SECTION 3. Other nominations, if signed by the least 10 members and accompanied by written acceptance of the nominee, will be accepted by the Chairman of the Nominating Committee prior to the commencement of the Annual Meeting.

SECTION 4. If no further nominations are thus received, the slate of officers, as nominated by the Nominating Committee, shall be elected to office by acclamation at the Annual Meeting.

SECTION 5. In the event that further nominations are received, a vote shall be conducted at the Annual Meeting. A plurality of votes cast for any one candidate shall determine the election. In the event of a tie, the election shall be decided by vote of the Board of Directors.

SECTION 6. The dates in this article are based on the assumption that the Annual Meeting will be held during the month of October each year. If the meeting is not held at this time, the Board of Directors is authorized to depart from these dates, consistent with the general spirit and provisions of this article.

Article VIII — Meetings of Member — Quorum

SECTION 1. The Annual Meeting shall be held at the time of a General Reunion at Macdonald College.

SECTION 2. Upon receipt by the Board of a written request for a Special General Meeting, and provided that said request be signed by at least twenty members of the Branch, the Board shall cause such Meeting to be held at place within the Island of Montreal as the Board shall decide, and within 45 days of the receipt of said request.

SECTION 3. Twenty members in good standing shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any Annual Meeting or Special General Meeting of the Branch. There shall be no voting by proxy.

SECTION 4. Notice of Meeting shall be mailed to the last known address of each member at least ten days prior to the meeting.

Article IX — Finances

SECTION 1. Trust funds established prior to October, 1953 shall be administered as originally instituted.

SECTION 2. Current funds shall be budgeted by the Board of Directors to cover all expenses including those of Committees, the Executive, and the Board of Directors. Chairmen shall authorize expenditures of their own Committees.

SECTION 3. All cheques, drafts, promissory notes, and other instruments of a similar nature shall be signed or endorsed by the Treasurer, and the President or the Secretary of the Branch.

SECTION 4. The Treasurer shall be required to submit to the Annual Meeting, the financial statement with accompanying report of sufficient explanation of income and expenditures covered during his term of office. When required by resolution of the Board, the Treasurer shall submit supplementary financial reports with a minimum of two weeks for their preparation.

Article X — Amendments

SECTION 1. The Board of Directors may at any time draft amendments to these By-Laws. Every such amendment shall be without force and effect unless and until it be ratified and confirmed by the next Annual Meeting of the Branch duly called for that purpose. All such ratified amendments shall be submitted forthwith to the Parent Society for approval.

Jottings From Oons Ahmik Wigwam and J.W.I. Rally

Camp Directors, Mrs. B. A. Turner, J.W.I. Supervisor, and Miss Anna Christie, Home Economics Director of the Q.W.I. arrived at the Oons Ahmik Wigwam as evening closed in on Friday, August 22nd with a car loaded with food, recreational equipment and material for various crafts, not to mention bedrolls and kitchen equipment.

The Port Daniel and South Bolton girls and counsellors arrived on Saturday, the South Hull girls and counsellor came Sunday afternoon shortly before a pouring rain started, the only rain of the week.

Finger painting with poster paints produced some very interesting pictures as well as very grubby hands. The first steps of

a second craft, lino-type printing, were taught in the mornings and afternoons. Days were filled with various games, races, swimming, and a hunt or two. Several sessions were devoted to J.W.I. work when the girls exchanged ideas and heard of achievements in other branches. Evenings went too quickly but they did include two marshmallow roasts, hot dogs around a camp fire, a trip to the restaurant and square dancing.

Unexpected pleasures included apple pies, chocolate and orange cakes unexpected guests from Deschenes, a chipmunk at any time and any place, a bat in the evening, and three baby mice from the ceiling in time for breakfast!

Then there was the \$2.00 bill that was lost and found on

a hike up a mountainside, half spent and lost and found again. There were the flashlights that disappeared at sunset, the napkin that was always in the pocket of a certain pair of jeans, and the shampoos that were necessary after the orange race!

The story of the J.W.I. Rally 1958 would not be complete without mention of all the delicious food we ate planned according to Canada's Food Rules. We were even allowed to 'eat' the bones when we had roast chicken one day. And we mustn't forget to mention the 'sweeties.'

Rally broke up Thursday, August 28th, when the fourteen girls and their counsellors took the 8:45 bus that went at 9:35!

School Lunch Boxes

DOES it seem possible that the children have been back at school for nearly two months now? How time flies! But mothers who have been preparing lunch boxes each day feel this is time enough to run out of new ideas.

If you pack a lunch box each day, here are some pointers to make your job easier. The packing will go quickly if you reserve a portion of a kitchen cupboard for a lunchmaking corner. You will need waxed paper or aluminum foil, small jars or plastic containers, a bread board, that extra paring knife, spoon and fork, and paper serviettes.

You will save time in the morning by preparing sandwich fillings the day before and storing them in the refrigerator in covered jars. Carrot sticks or celery stalks can be prepared for several days at a time. They will keep fresh if you wrap them in wax paper, then in a damp cloth, and store in the refrigerator. Delicious and nutri-

tious are celery sticks stuffed with cheese.

Take advantage of a thermos as a means of including one hot dish in the lunchbox. Grand for cold winter days are creamed soups, bouillion or cocoa.

When planning a lunch-box meal, remember that the noon meal should provide one-third of the day's food. Keep an eye on what you have planned for the other two meals of the day, and also on Canada's Food Rules. You will plan a good lunch every time if you include milk, bread, fruit, vegetable and a protein food.

Children of all ages love peanut butter. For a sandwich spread they will really go for, try mixing $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of peanut butter with $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of corn syrup.

Here's a different twist for ham spread:

- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup ground left-over ham
- 1 hard-boiled egg *well* mashed
- 2 tbsp. chopped olives
- dash of mustard

Mix together well and add enough mayonnaise to moisten.

For cookies the children will love, try making extra large editions of these:

Pecan Clusters

- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening or butter
- $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups brown sugar
- 1 egg, well beaten
- $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups sifted flour
- $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. soda
- pinch of salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped pecans

Cream butter; add sugar gradually. Add egg; beat well. Sift dry ingredients and add. Add nuts. Drop from tsp. onto greased cookie sheet. Bake at 350 degrees 10 to 15 minutes. Make $2\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.

This recipe comes to us from Mrs. G. Cass, of Way's Mills. We think it would be good in or out of a school lunch box.

Apple Upside Down Cake

- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup brown sugar
- 3 apples

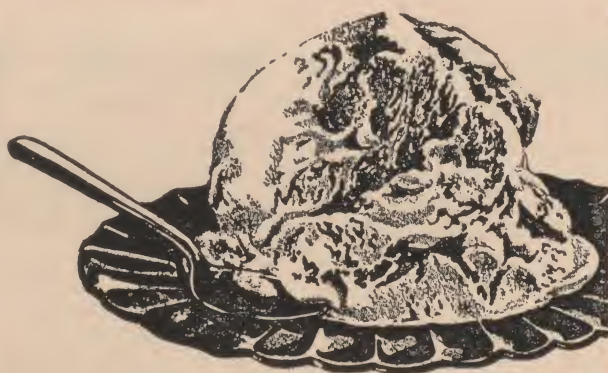
Melt the butter in baking dish. Add the brown sugar and cook together. Pare and core apples. Cut each apple in half to make two thick rings. Arrange rings of apple in butter and sugar mixture.

- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter
- $\frac{1}{3}$ cup white sugar
- 1 egg
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup molasses
- 1 cup flour
- 1 tsp. baking powder
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. soda
- $\frac{1}{8}$ tsp. salt
- 1 tsp. ginger
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. cinnamon
- $\frac{1}{3}$ c. boiling water

Cream $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter. Add white sugar and cream well together. Add well beaten eggs and molasses. Beat thoroughly. Sift dry ingredients and add to mixture. Lastly add boiling water, mixing quickly. Pour over apples in baking dish and bake in moderate oven (325°) for 40 minutes. Serves 6.

A final thought on lunch boxes, which we like: Pack something hearty, something good to drink, something sweet, and something for a surprise!

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(Continued from page 22)

There was a roar and a flash, and he had conjured it beside me, like a modern genie of the lamp.

Great was the shock when I realised the horrible little thing had no doors!

"Oh, you just step over the side. Careful how you go. Don't hold on to the windshield, you'll bust it!

"Charles, how *am* I to get in then?"

My dress was flimsy, with paper-stiff crinoline underneath.

"Couldn't you drive it up to the mounting block?"

So it was done, and I landed with a flop on the tiny seat, my spine wrenched sideways, my feet stuck stiffly at an angle among torn rubber matting and greasy rags — my skirts in disarray around me like a crumpled peony.

But worse was to come, for when we moved off, my hat all but flew away, my hair streamed

in wisps about my face, and that wicked Fate snatched up my notes and scattered them along the drive.

"No time to stop," I gasped.

Getting out is impossible to describe, except that it was a painful levering putting a run in a stocking and twisting an ankle.

I waved away my conveyance, smoothen the hair from my eyes — and faced the Awful Moment.

At one end of the hall a large table with some flowers on it, and the president behind it, faced some thirty women arranged in rows on stiff wooden chairs. I was graciously welcomed, and the meeting began.

I fixed my eyes on the wall at the far end of the room and tried to visualise the first page of my lost notes. Oh, yes, I began to speak. Soon I was brave enough to glance at the audience, and saw such friendly kindness (or was it commiseration?) on one or

two faces I knew, that I was encouraged to stumble on.

Then — all at once I stuck — could not remember one more thing I had meant to say. I reached in my bag for a handkerchief to mop my brow. Then it was that Fate, having reduced me to this misery, relented and presented me with all my photographs.

They saved the day. I passed them round, with a few words about each, and everyone was enchanted. I felt my audience disintegrate and had no power, nor wish, to pull it together for any sort of conclusion.

We had a delicious afternoon tea. Someone even took the flowers out of the vase as I was leaving, and presented them, dripping, with a pretty speech of thanks.

Charles met me at the door.

"Well, how did it go?"

"Terrible," I said. "And I've joined the Institute as well!"

OUR NEIGHBOURS

"THE other teachers were not friendly, I was called '*la sauvage*.'" "White persons are given preference by some placement officers." These two statements were made during discussions at the 2nd Provincial Convention of the Indian Homemakers' Clubs, at Notre Dame du Nord, the end of August, and point up the fact that there is still discrimination in our province. The first comment came from an intelligent well-trained and attractive young woman, speaking on her experience when teaching in a school off the reserve; the second was made by Mr. A. J. Doucet, Inspector of Schools, Indian Affairs Branch, Ottawa, when telling of the assistance given by that agency to assist Indian youth in obtaining training for a trade or profession. These trained young people rank with the best anywhere, given the same opportunities, and when I looked at that young girl I was ashamed of our people. I had not realized such discrimination, as evidenced by both factual statements, did exist still in this province. It should make us, as W.I. members, pledge ourselves to work even harder in our efforts to do away with this evil.

The theme of this convention was relating the actual needs of

the Indian to the social and economic evolution that is taking place today. Four study groups were held on the general topic. These were under the headings: Education For the Indian, Health On the Reserve, Economic Situation On the Reserve, Recreational Facilities. Resource people were on hand to comment on the findings.

These consisted respectively of Mr. Doucet; Miss Agnes Dulude, R.N., Indian Health Services; Mr. R. L. Boulanger, Director, Quebec Division Indian Affairs; Mr. Robert Lavoie, Director 4-H Clubs, Temiskaming District, and Miss Gratia Lavigne, 4-H Liaison Officer.

(Continued on page 31)



Shown with their guide, Mr. Paul Morest, members of the Wright Women's Institute, visited Ottawa. Parliament Buildings and the clock in the Peace Tower, can be seen in the background.

CUTHBERT

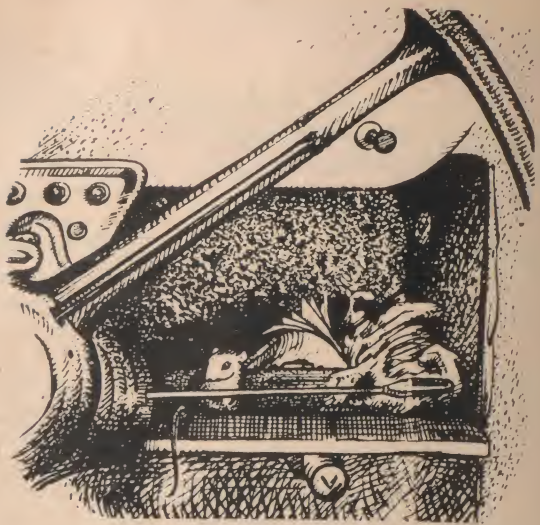
CUTHBERT is a mouse and I sincerely hope I was right in assuming that he is a boy and not a girl. If I am wrong I can foresee serious trouble shortly because Cuthbert has taken up residence in my car. Recently he has started to take little bits of the stuffing from the back seat for purposes best known to himself. I trust I am not misplacing my confidence. One mouse is quite enough in a car.

Cuthbert joined me about two months ago and has lived with me ever since. He was one of a very large family which had been living in a pile of sacks which a farmer placed in the trunk of the car. As each sack was lifted and shaken, showers of mice of all ages fell out and scurried to safety. Something must have been going on in the bags judging by the number present. It may have been a political meeting or a celebration of some kind. Anyway, Cuthbert was not shaken out and became the inhabitant of the trunk of the car.

* * *

I was driving into the city when I first noticed my uninvited passenger. Out of my eye corner I noticed something like a piece of string hanging from the glove compartment of the car. Glancing quickly I saw the string move and go into the hole. At first I thought little of this but later I realised that pieces of string could not fall upwards. The next day I saw Cuthbert. As I was driving he appeared from under the seat, walked slowly across the floor of the car and then leisurely climbed up the side and entered his hole. I knew then that the piece of string belonged to Cuthbert — it was his tail.

My next stop was at a farm. I mentioned Cuthbert. The farmer produced a screwdriver and we took off the piece through which Cuthbert had disappeared. We peered inside. All we could see was the windshield wiper motor and a further space which would admit Cuthbert behind the dashboard. Short of dismantling the car there was no hope of apprehending him.



"I knew then that the piece of string belonged to Cuthbert . . ."

The farmer's wife, who was an interested spectator, suggested using some of her mouse bait which, she said, would put an end to Cuthbert. Accepting her offer, I placed a matchbox containing the powder in the glove compartment and left it for the mouse to eat.

Some time later I felt that this was not a happy solution to the problem. It was not remorse that made me throw the bait away but the thought that Cuthbert might expire in a most inaccessible place and then smell as he slowly decayed. I decided to wait for some other solution.



I tried a trap baited with a very nice piece of cheese. Cuthbert showed no interest. All that happened was that I caught my finger in the trap and had to drive with one hand until I disentangled the thing without letting my wife know — she does not like mice. Cuthbert was quite satisfied with the samples of corn provided. I contemplated leaving him a saucer of water well laced with gin in the hope that he might be found drunk in charge but I discarded the idea as not being quite fair.

Once I left him nothing to eat but after he had peered at me from his hole with a rather re-

proachful look in his eyes I replaced my corn samples in the car and tried to think of some other way.

* * *

I had hoped that Cuthbert would put on weight and be unable to get into his hole but that has not happened yet. As several people have reminded me of the possibility of Cuthbert being misnamed and the significance of his extracting the stuffing from the back seat I have now decided to harden my heart. I am faced with two alternatives.

Either Cuthbert must be eliminated or I shall sell the car complete with mouse and all. I dislike both. If I poison Cuthbert I feel I shall have him on my conscience. If I sell the car without telling him I feel it would not be quite fair. I feel that I shall soon have my mind made up for me. Some more stuffing has gone. If Cuthbert has misled me and abused my confidence he is on his — or her — way out.



"I contemplated leaving him a saucer of water well laced with gin . . ."

OUR NEIGHBOURS

(Continued from page 29)

One could not help but be impressed with the keenness with which the Indian women joined in the discussions and the pertinent questions that were asked the leaders after. It certainly shows they are thinking clearly and working to the best of their ability to understand and do something about these problems that are affecting their homes. In connection with the last named group, recreation, the discussion crystallized the decision of the hostess Club to sponsor a 4-H Club, the first Indian one to be formed. Delegates from several other clubs asked for literature and are enthusiastic about possibilities on their own reserves.

A picnic supper was held at historic Indian Point, where Lake Temiskaming narrows to become the Ottawa River. Families of the reserve joined delegates and visitors and while the supper was being prepared by the local Club, Chief McBride showed the visitors over this site: the old Indian burying ground beside a beautiful cedar grove, a lovely but rather sombre spot, the cross that marks the site of the first Mass held there, and the crumbling remains of the Hudson's Bay Post, consisting of the store, the shop where canoes were made and repaired, and the staff house where the factor and his clerk lived and had their office. The latter building was still strong enough for the lively "hoe down" that followed supper until dark, no electric lights. The old Indian encampment was on a point directly opposite, the river very narrow there, a beautiful place with a wonderful beach. A huge camp fire was kindled on this beach, when darkness fell, and the young boys danced madly around it to the sound of a drum and an occasionally wild war whoop to give vent to their high spirits. It did not take much imagination in that spot to see them as painted warriors, and one could almost hear ghostly echoes from back in the grove. It was a night to remember.

A banquet was held the closing day. The hors d'oeuvre was a native Indian dish, "Shewgoman." This was made of whitefish from Lake Temiskaming and fresh blueberries, also a local product. This seemed a strange combination to

the W.I. visitors, but it was delicious. The entire menu was well planned, well and attractively served, and well cooked. No W.I. could have done better. Miss McOuat was pleased to hear that the Hostess Club remembered what she had taught this group on cooking and nutrition and said in their report that it had been a big help in planning for the convention.

I have great admiration for these women. They are trying hard to improve conditions on their reserves, are encouraging their young people to train for better jobs, and they work together with a gaiety and goodwill that is most infectious. Basically they seem to be a happy people, and you find many whom we would be proud to have for Institute members. The more one sees of these Indian women, as they work in their Homemakers' Club, the more one realize that the FWIC is on the right track when it urges Institute members across Canada to meet them as friends and neighbours, and to give them a helping hand whenever and wherever it can be done. And work even harder so that no young Indian need ever say again "I was called *la sauvage*."

• • • • •

Household Hints

A TIP ON LAUNDERING BABY DRESS

If a baby's dress has lace or ribbon trim, place it in a mesh bag before laundering. Remove from dryer while slightly damp. Iron immediately or enclose in plastic bag and store in refrigerator until ready for ironing.

Squeaky door-hinges can be remedied with an application of soap to rubbing metal parts.

A layer of gravel on top of the soil in window flower boxes prevents rain from splattering your windows.

Before laundering a sweater, run a line of basting stitches through the ribbed neckline to prevent stretching.

For fluffing woollen blankets or airing feather pillows, give them a tumbling in an automatic dryer at a low to medium setting for a few minutes.

Sudden and extreme changes of temperature may cause metal cooking utensils to warp. Don't pour cold water into a hot pan nor hot water into a pan that's been chilled.

Don't throw away those laundry cardboards found inside shirts.

They can be used as cutting boards for slicing or peeling fruits. The cardboard absorbs excess juices lost in cutting. They can also be used when painting as splatter boards under the paint can, or as a straight edge or for protecting glass when painting frames.

Metal kitchen cabinet doors can serve as bulletin boards. Just hold recipes or paper against the metal surface and place a magnet on top.

Stains on heat-resistant glass, china or enamelware coffee and teapots can be removed with a little baking soda sprinkled on a damp cloth. Then wash as usual.

Eggs should be stored in the refrigerator with the small ends down. Keep them covered, or they will pick up odors from strong-flavoured foods.

* * *

The bride of only a few months was at the airport to meet her husband when he returned from abroad. They were waiting for his luggage when he pointed out a good-looking stewardess from the plane, Miss Taylor.

"How do you happen to know her name?" she asked.

He explained that it was listed, together with the names of the pilot and co-pilot, on the door of the cockpit.

The wife's next question was a classic which he could not answer. "Dear," she asked, "what was the pilot's name?"

* * *

Never a man so poor that he cannot pay his lady companion a compliment.

* * *

Very roughly, there are but two kinds of women: those that men look up to and those they look around at.

* * *

Utter confusion — four women with one luncheon check.





THE MACDONALD LASSIE